



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

ciples which should govern the interpretation and construction of statutes as well as special features such as the interpretation of proviso, exceptions, and saving clauses.

Another monograph contributed by Mr. Van der Zee is entitled "The drafting of statutes." After taking up the primary causes of defective statutes which the author justly concludes are, first, the imperfection of human language, and, second, the use of that language in statutes, Mr. Van der Zee discusses the agencies which might be used for the drafting and improvement of legislation such as legislative reference and bill-drafting departments. He shows how the agencies Iowa has used for this purpose are inadequate or imperfect and makes a plea for the establishment of a bill-drafting department.

"The committee system" by Mr. Frank E. Horack is a comprehensive survey of the workings, organization, powers, and defects connected with this fundamental phase of American statute law-making. The criticisms are justly founded and the suggested reforms are worthy of study not only by those interested in the reform of law-making in Iowa but also by those who would like to see similar changes in both our federal and other state governments.

The final monograph is contributed by Mr. Ivan L. Pollock and under "Some abuses connected with statute law-making" the author discusses the more or less familiar abuses arising out of pre-election influences, influences in organization of the legislature, lobbying, politics and procedure in the legislature, perquisites, privileges and patronage, and finally special legislation.

In general it may be said of this very detailed and comprehensive research study that it answers a real need of students of history and political science. The several monographs are broader in their scope than their titles would imply for most of them cast very interesting sidelights upon English origins as well as upon the practices in federal and other state governments.

S. A. PARK

*Journals of Captain Meriwether Lewis and Sergeant John Ordway kept on the expedition of western exploration, 1803-1806.* Edited with introduction and notes by Milo M. Quaife, superintendent of the society. [Publications of the state historical society of Wisconsin, Collections, volume xxii] (Madison: State historical society of Wisconsin, 1916. 444 p. \$1.50)

The bibliography of the Lewis and Clark expedition continues to grow. Some twelve years ago, when editing the original journals kept by the two leaders, the late Reuben Gold Thwaites attempted to include in that

publication every important record of the expedition then unpublished. A few random letters naturally escaped his attention; but within the past two years, the society of which he was so long the superintendent has found it advisable to publish three additional important Lewis and Clark manuscripts. The two most notable of these comprise the present work. They are the journal kept by Meriwether Lewis from Pittsburgh to his winter camp at the mouth of Dubois river, and the record of Sergeant John Ordway for the entire expedition proper. Lewis had already given us chance information of his early movements through his letters to Jefferson, and his journal, unfortunately, adds little to our knowledge of this phase of the expedition. He could, for instance, have given us an interesting picture of life in Cincinnati, where he had many intimate friends and where he stopped several days. But his visit there occurs in the midst of a hiatus of fifty-four days in his record, and entries are lacking of other considerable periods. Ordway's narrative, recently recovered entire from among the Biddle papers, as was the other, has the distinction of being the only record of the expedition from start to finish kept by one man, but it actually fills only one brief gap of six days not covered by other accounts, and supplements for a few days more the brief record of Sergeant Gass. Its value, therefore, is more sentimental than real, although the writer displayed commendable perseverance in his task.

Mr. M. M. Quaife, the present superintendent of the Wisconsin historical society, contributes the brief preface, the historical introduction, and the extensive and well selected notes. In the opening paragraphs of his introduction one observes some expressions about Columbus, Spain, and the English occupation of Havana and Manila that might be stated with greater accuracy. Readers will welcome his brief sketch of the "Commercial company for the discovery of the nations of the upper Missouri." This enterprise proved an important forerunner of the later American exploration. Lewis profited greatly from data furnished by Evans and McKay, employees of this Spanish corporation. This information, as we learn from other sources, reached the state department through Daniel Clark of New Orleans, and was forwarded by Jefferson to his young representative. Transcripts recently obtained from the *Archivo general de Indias at Seville*, have increased our information concerning this Spanish enterprise and doubtless further details of this and similar undertakings may be brought to light by further researches there.

Miss Louise P. Kellogg contributes a comprehensive index to the work. Two sketch maps and numerous illustrations add to its value. It occurs to the reviewer to add that in time the work may escape casual search

unless some later occasion stimulates the production of a complete bibliography of this notable exploration and its painstaking annalists.

I. J. Cox

*History of the United States.* By Emerson David Fite, Ph.D., Frederick Ferris Thompson professor of political science, Vassar college. (New York: Henry Holt and company, 1916. 575 p. \$1.60)

This book will meet quite successfully the demands of recent pedagogy and historical scholarship. At the end of each of the twenty-seven chapters there is a list of general references, special topics, illustrative material, and suggestive questions. There are forty-four maps, one hundred and ten illustrations, and four appendices. The reviewer welcomes the articles of confederation as an appendix but he questions the advisability of using the photograph of from two to five contemporaries. Why give one-third of a page to a likeness of Van Buren or Greeley or John Mitchell? Some of the illustrations are unique; for example, the Barker house and the San Antonio mission.

As to the divisions of the subject and the points of emphasis, Mr. Fite has followed largely what seems to be modern orthodoxy. He brings the narrative to 1763 in ninety-seven pages, arrives at Jackson's administration in the middle of the book, and gives fully one-fourth of the text to the period since 1865. In the early period he stresses the spread of geographical knowledge, and the relation of the continental and the West India colonies. The preface states that "less space than usual" has been given to military history "while the social and industrial development of the country, economic progress, sources and effects of immigration, conditions on the ever-receding frontier, and changes in governmental forms, both national and local, have received special attention." Other points emphasized are foreign relations, the peace movement, and very recent history. Many readers will agree that these aims have been realized as fully as can be expected in a book of this size.

While Mr. Fite has synthesized the story of the West Indian and the continental colonies, he has not solved the difficult problem of writing colonial history so as to be really teachable. The reviewer feels that this text will not give the high school pupil a clear idea of the institutional life of the colonists. Many teachers will desire more than seven pages on the struggle between England and France for the possession of the new world. The forties and the fifties are well treated. The reconstruction period is discussed in two chapters: one on the economic phases and the other on political; the former being much better than the latter. It is rather doubtful whether economic reconstruction should be treated before the political situation has been presented, especially when the